

VIRTUSA CORP
Form 10-Q
February 05, 2015
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

x Quarterly Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2014

o Transition Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 001-33625

VIRTUSA CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

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Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

7371
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

04-3512883
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

2000 West Park Drive
Westborough, Massachusetts 01581
(508) 389-7300

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number,
Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's class of common stock, as of February 2, 2015:

Class	Number of Shares
Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share	29,602,143

Table of Contents

Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries

Table of Contents

	Page
<u>PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	3
<u>Item 1.</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the Three and Nine Months Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013</u>	4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Three and Nine Months Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013</u>	5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013</u>	6
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	7
<u>Item 2.</u>	20
<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	20
<u>Item 3.</u>	28
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	28
<u>Item 4.</u>	29
<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	29
<u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	30
<u>Item 1A.</u>	30
<u>Risk Factors</u>	30
<u>Item 2.</u>	30
<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	30
<u>Item 6.</u>	31
<u>Exhibits</u>	31
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	32
<u>EXHIBIT INDEX</u>	33

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets****(Unaudited)**

	December 31, 2014	March 31, 2014
	(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 98,278	\$ 82,761
Short-term investments	85,923	55,888
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$1,006 and \$1,130 at December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014, respectively	73,582	64,662
Unbilled accounts receivable	25,175	26,548
Prepaid expenses	11,651	9,036
Deferred income taxes	6,026	6,610
Restricted cash	1,792	2,662
Other current assets	12,582	11,922
Total current assets	315,009	260,089
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$35,015 and \$30,625 at December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014, respectively	35,888	35,346
Long-term investments	40,271	62,015
Deferred income taxes	4,272	4,651
Goodwill	51,331	53,448
Intangible assets, net	23,572	28,661
Other long-term assets	5,788	5,215
Total assets	\$ 476,131	\$ 449,425
Liabilities and stockholders equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 9,418	\$ 11,002
Accrued employee compensation and benefits	22,047	27,175
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	27,784	27,299
Income taxes payable	2,478	1,294
Total current liabilities	61,727	66,770
Deferred income taxes	2,037	2,744
Long-term liabilities	5,125	5,841
Total liabilities	68,889	75,355
Commitments and guarantees		
Stockholders equity:		
Undesignated preferred stock, \$0.01 par value: Authorized 5,000,000 shares at December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014; zero shares issued and outstanding at		

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December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014

Common stock, \$0.01 par value: Authorized 120,000,000 shares at December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014; issued 30,805,814 and 30,263,243 shares at December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014, respectively; outstanding 28,949,111 and 28,406,540 shares at December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014, respectively	308	303
Treasury stock, 1,856,703 common shares, at cost, at December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014, respectively	(9,652)	(9,652)
Additional paid-in capital	279,723	269,511
Retained earnings	172,519	141,622
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(35,656)	(27,714)
Total stockholders' equity	407,242	374,070
Total liabilities, undesignated preferred stock and stockholders' equity	\$ 476,131	\$ 449,425

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Income****(Unaudited)**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenue	\$ 122,996	\$ 101,043	352,969	\$ 285,833
Costs of revenue	77,144	63,821	224,701	182,126
Gross profit	45,852	37,222	128,268	103,707
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	31,233	26,026	90,180	73,806
Income from operations	14,619	11,196	38,088	29,901
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	1,410	1,021	3,799	2,623
Foreign currency transaction (losses) gains	(132)	138	(200)	(434)
Other, net	82	(4)	16	207
Total other income	1,360	1,155	3,615	2,396
Income before income tax expense	15,979	12,351	41,703	32,297
Income tax expense	4,200	3,023	10,806	7,969
Net income	\$ 11,779	\$ 9,328	\$ 30,897	\$ 24,328
Net income per share of common stock:				
Basic	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.95
Diluted	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.35	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.92

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income****(Unaudited)**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net income	\$ 11,779	\$ 9,328	\$ 30,897	\$ 24,328
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ (5,388)	\$ 2,099	\$ (10,838)	\$ (8,829)
Pension plan adjustment	(172)	13	(159)	156
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	4	9	(37)	12
Unrealized gain (loss) on effective cash flow hedges, net of tax	621	1,555	3,092	(7,737)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (4,935)	\$ 3,676	\$ (7,942)	\$ (16,398)
Comprehensive income	\$ 6,844	\$ 13,004	\$ 22,955	\$ 7,930

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(Unaudited)**

(In thousands)	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 30,897	\$ 24,328
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	10,459	7,892
Share-based compensation expense	7,974	5,725
Reversal of contingent consideration	(1,833)	
Provision for doubtful accounts	(30)	524
Loss on sale of property and equipment	40	10
Deferred income taxes	73	
Foreign currency losses, net	200	434
Amortization of discounts and premiums on investments	962	
Excess tax benefits from stock option exercises	(3,968)	(2,974)
Net change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable and unbilled receivable	(10,655)	6,205
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	109	(3,022)
Other long-term assets	(705)	(923)
Accounts payable	(898)	(1,171)
Accrued employee compensation and benefits	(8,710)	67
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	5,840	(1,921)
Income taxes payable	1,371	4,639
Other long-term liabilities	645	(286)
Net cash provided by operating activities	31,771	39,527
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	84	71
Purchase of short-term investments	(8,605)	(12,302)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of short-term investments	16,017	5,024
Purchase of long-term investments	(25,911)	(7,074)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of long-term investments	7,500	800
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	669	(362)
Business acquisition	(684)	(6,156)
Purchase of property and equipment	(9,146)	(5,825)
Net cash used in investing activities	(20,076)	(25,824)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings on revolving credit facility		20,000
Proceeds from exercise of common stock options	2,535	2,330
Payment of contingent consideration related to acquisitions	(441)	
Principal payments on capital lease obligation	(91)	(12)
Excess tax benefits from stock option exercises	3,968	2,974
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,971	25,292
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,149)	(2,788)

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Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	15,517		36,207
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	82,761		57,199
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 98,278	\$	93,406

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents

Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

(1) Nature of Business

Virtusa Corporation (the "Company" or "Virtusa") is a global information technology services company. The Company uses a global delivery model to provide a broad range of information technology, or IT, services, including IT consulting, technology implementation and application outsourcing. Using its enhanced global delivery model, innovative platforming approach and industry expertise, the Company provides cost-effective services that enable its clients to accelerate time to market, improve service and enhance productivity. Headquartered in Massachusetts, Virtusa has offices in the United States, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany, Netherlands and Austria and global delivery centers in India, Sri Lanka, Hungary, Singapore and Malaysia, as well as a near shore center in the United States.

(2) Unaudited Interim Financial Information

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and Article 10 of Regulation S-X under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements (and notes thereto) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, on May 23, 2014. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such SEC rules and regulations. In the opinion of the Company's management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been included, and all material adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature. Operating results for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected to occur for the entire fiscal year.

Principles of Consolidation

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The consolidated financial statements reflect the accounts of the Company and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, Virtusa Consulting Services Private Limited and Virtusa Software Services Private Limited, each organized and located in India, Virtusa (Private) Limited, organized and located in Sri Lanka, Virtusa UK Limited, organized and located in the United Kingdom, Virtusa Securities Corporation, a Massachusetts securities corporation, InSource LLC, a limited liability company organized in Connecticut, Virtusa International, B.V., organized and located in the Netherlands, Virtusa Hungary Kft., incorporated and located in Hungary, Virtusa Germany GmbH, organized and located in Germany, Virtusa Singapore Private Limited, organized and located in Singapore, Virtusa Malaysia Private Limited, organized and located in Malaysia, Virtusa Austria GmbH, organized and located in Austria, Virtusa Philippines Inc., organized and located in the Philippines, TradeTech Consulting Scandinavia AB, organized and located in Sweden and Virtusa Canada, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of British Columbia, Canada. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, including the recoverability of tangible assets, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Management reevaluates these estimates on an ongoing basis. The most significant estimates relate to the recognition of revenue and profits based on the percentage of completion method of accounting for fixed price contracts, share based compensation, income taxes, including reserves for uncertain tax positions, deferred taxes and liabilities, intangible assets, contingent consideration and valuation of financial instruments including derivative contracts and investments. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other factors and assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual amounts may vary from the estimates used in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****(Unaudited)**Fair Value of Financial Instruments

At December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014, the carrying amounts of certain of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, unbilled accounts receivable, restricted cash, accounts payable, accrued employee compensation and benefits and other accrued expenses, approximate their fair values due to the nature of the items. See Note 5 for a discussion of the fair value of the Company's other financial instruments.

(3) Net Income per Share

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period, and diluted earnings per share is computed by including the dilutive impact of common stock equivalents outstanding for the period in the denominator. Common stock equivalents include shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options, stock appreciation rights, unvested restricted stock awards and unvested restricted stock units, net of shares assumed to have been purchased with the proceeds, using the treasury stock method. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share for the periods set forth below:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Numerators:				
Net income	\$ 11,779	\$ 9,328	\$ 30,897	\$ 24,328
Denominators:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	28,871,023	25,652,538	28,681,156	25,499,625
Dilutive effect of employee stock options and unvested restricted stock	748,620	874,810	781,270	819,364
Dilutive effect of stock appreciation rights	7,978	13,334	8,663	14,731
Weighted average shares-diluted	29,627,621	26,540,682	29,471,089	26,333,720
Net income per share-basic	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.95
Net income per share-diluted	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.35	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.92

During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2014, options to purchase 19,847 and 22,564 shares of common stock, respectively, were excluded from the calculations of diluted earnings per share as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, options to purchase 28,613 and 100,408 shares of common stock, respectively, were excluded from the calculations of diluted earnings per share as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

(4) Investment Securities

At December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014, all of the Company's investment securities were classified as available-for-sale and were carried on its balance sheet at their fair market value. A fair market value hierarchy based on three levels of inputs was used to measure each security (see Note 5).

The following is a summary of investment securities at December 31, 2014:

Table of Contents

Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:				
Corporate bonds:				
Current	\$ 49,265	\$ 4	\$ (52)	\$ 49,217
Non-current	26,978	2	(68)	26,912
Auction-rate securities:				
Non-current				
Agency and short-term notes:				
Current	1,013	1		1,014
Non-current	13,370		(11)	13,359
Commercial paper:				
Current				
Municipal bonds:				
Current	200			200
Time deposits:				
Current	35,492			35,492
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 126,318	\$ 7	\$ (131)	\$ 126,194

The following is a summary of investment securities at March 31, 2014:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:				
Corporate bonds:				
Current	\$ 20,255	\$ 9	\$ (8)	\$ 20,256
Non-current	50,264	5	(70)	50,199
Auction-rate securities:				
Non-current				
	300		(12)	288
Agency and short-term notes:				
Current	561			561
Non-current	11,341	1	(14)	11,328
Commercial paper:				
Current				
	5,497			5,497
Municipal bonds:				
Non-current				
	200			200
Time deposits:				
Current	29,574			29,574

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Total available-for-sale securities	\$	117,992	\$	15	\$	(104)	\$	117,903
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The Company evaluates investments with unrealized losses to determine if the losses are other than temporary. The Company has determined that the gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014 are temporary. In making this determination, the Company considered the financial condition, credit ratings and near-term prospects of the issuers, the underlying collateral of the investments, and the magnitude of the losses as compared to the cost and the length of time the investments have been in an unrealized loss position. Additionally, while the Company classifies the securities as available for sale, the Company does not currently intend to sell such investments and it is more likely than not the Company will not be required to sell such investments prior to the recovery of their carrying value, except as disclosed in Note 5.

Table of Contents**Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****(Unaudited)****(5) Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

The Company uses a framework for measuring fair value under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The Company's financial assets and liabilities reflected in the consolidated financial statements at carrying value include marketable securities and other financial instruments which approximate fair value. Fair value for marketable securities is determined using a market approach based on quoted market prices at period end in active markets. The fair value hierarchy is based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable, that may be used to measure fair value which are the following:

- Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2014:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Investments:				
Available-for-sales securities - current	\$	\$ 85,923	\$	\$ 85,923
Available-for-sales securities - non-current		40,271		40,271

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Foreign currency derivative contracts			2,184			2,184
Total assets	\$	\$	128,378	\$	\$	128,378
Liabilities:						
Foreign currency derivative contracts	\$	\$	3,576	\$	\$	3,576
Contingent consideration				4,610		4,610
Total liabilities	\$	\$	3,576	\$	4,610	\$ 8,186

Table of Contents**Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****(Unaudited)**

The Company determines the fair value of the contingent consideration related to the Company's acquisition on November 1, 2013 of OSB Consulting LLC (OSB) and on January 2, 2014 of TradeTech Consulting Scandinavia AB (TradeTech) based on the probability of attaining certain revenue and profit margin targets using an appropriate discount rate to present value the liability. See Note 7 of the notes to our financial statements included herein for a description of OSB and TradeTech acquisitions and related contingent consideration targets. The following table provides a summary of changes in fair value of the Company's Level 3 financial liabilities at December 31, 2014.

	Level 3 Liabilities
Balance at April 1, 2014	\$ 5,925
Payment of OSB contingent consideration (See Note 7)	(500)
Reversal of the TradeTech earn-out recognized in earnings (See Note 7)	(1,833)
Increase of the OSB earn-out recognized in earnings (See Note 7)	1,068
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments	(50)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 4,610

(6) Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company evaluates its foreign exchange policy on an ongoing basis to assess its ability to address foreign exchange exposures on its consolidated balance sheets, statements of income and consolidated statement of cash flows from all foreign currencies, including most significantly the U.K. pound sterling, Indian rupee, Euro, Swedish krona and Sri Lankan rupee. The Company enters into hedging programs with highly rated financial institutions in accordance with its foreign exchange policy (as approved by the Company's audit committee and board of directors) which permits hedging of material, known foreign currency exposures. Currently, the Company maintains three hedging programs, each with varying contract types, duration and purposes. The Company's Cash Flow Program is designed to mitigate the impact of volatility in the U.S. dollar equivalent of the Company's Indian rupee denominated expenses over a rolling 36 month period. The Cash Flow Program transactions currently meet the criteria for hedge accounting as cash flow hedges. The Company's Balance Sheet Program involves the use of 30 day derivative instruments designed to mitigate the monthly impact of foreign exchange gains/losses on certain intercompany balances and payments. The Company's Economic Hedge Program involves the purchase of derivative instruments with maturities of up to 92 days, and is designed to mitigate the impact of foreign exchange on the U.K. pound sterling, Euro and Swedish krona denominated revenue and costs with respect to the quarter for which such instruments are purchased. The Balance Sheet Program and the Economic Hedge Program are treated as economic hedges as these programs do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting and all gains and losses are recognized in consolidated statement of income under the same line item as the underlying exposure being hedged.

The Company evaluates all of its derivatives based on market observable inputs, including both forward and spot prices for currencies. Any significant change in the forward or spot prices for hedged currencies would have a significant impact on the value of

Table of Contents**Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****(Unaudited)**

the Company's derivatives. Changes in fair value of the designated cash flow hedges for the Company's Cash Flow Program are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI), net of tax, until the forecasted hedged transactions occur and are then recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the same line item as the item being hedged. The Company evaluates hedge effectiveness at the time a contract is entered into, as well as on an ongoing basis. If, and when, all or part of a hedge relationship is discontinued because the forecasted transaction is deemed probable of not occurring by the end of the originally specified period or within an additional two-month period of time thereafter, the contract, or the relative amount of the contract, is deemed ineffective and any related derivative amounts recorded in equity are reclassified to earnings. There were no gains (losses) that were reclassified from AOCI into earnings as a result of forecasted transactions that were considered probable of not occurring for the three months and nine month periods ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Changes in the fair value of the derivatives purchased under the Balance Sheet Program are reflected in the Company's consolidated statement of income and are included in foreign currency transaction gains (losses) for each period. Changes in the fair value of the derivatives purchased under the Economic Hedge Program are also reflected in the Company's consolidated statement of income and are included in the same line item as the underlying exposure being hedged for each period.

The U.S. dollar notional equivalent market value, which consists of the notional value and net unrealized gain or loss, of all outstanding foreign currency derivative contracts, was \$113,947 and \$102,801, at December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014, respectively. Unrealized net losses related to these contracts which are expected to be reclassified from AOCI to earnings during the next 12 months were \$985 at December 31, 2014. At December 31, 2014, the maximum outstanding term of any derivative instrument was 33 months.

The following table sets forth the fair value of derivative instruments included in the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014:

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

	December 31, 2014	March 31, 2014
Foreign currency exchange contracts:		
Other current assets	\$ 1,550	\$ 398
Other long-term assets	\$ 634	\$ 586
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 2,535	\$ 3,925
Long-term liabilities	\$ 1,041	\$ 2,449

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The following tables set forth the effect of the Company's foreign currency exchange contracts on the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in AOCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Foreign currency exchange contracts	\$ 553	\$ 1,167	\$ 2,067	\$ (15,798)

Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Costs of revenue	\$ (61)	\$ (780)	\$ (1,227)	\$ (2,839)
Operating expenses	\$ (34)	\$ (471)	\$ (704)	\$ (1,760)

Table of Contents**Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****(Unaudited)**

Derivatives not Designated as Hedging Instrument	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives			
		Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
Foreign currency exchange contracts	Foreign currency transaction gains (losses)	\$ (216)	\$ 420	\$ (299)	\$ (3,034)
	Revenue	\$ 183	\$ (74)	\$ 319	\$ (555)
	Costs of revenue	\$ (106)	\$ 30	\$ (187)	\$ 214
	Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ (38)	\$ 3	\$ (51)	\$ 23

(7) Acquisitions

On November 1, 2013, the Company acquired substantially all of the business and assets of OSB pursuant to an asset purchase agreement dated November 1, 2013 (the "Asset Purchase Agreement") by and among OSB and the sole member of OSB. The acquisition of OSB extends the Company's service offerings to include a broader set of finance transformation services in the financial services and insurance domains to existing and new clients, including service offerings targeted to enable clients to automate their finance and accounting processes, reporting capabilities, including SAP based capabilities, and regulatory compliance programs.

The purchase price was \$6,840 in cash. Ten percent of the purchase price is subject to a hold back by the Company for a period of 12 months as security for the sellers' indemnification obligations under the Asset Purchase Agreement. The purchase price is subject to adjustment after the closing of up to an additional \$6,000 in earn-out consideration, in the aggregate, upon the achievement of certain revenue and operating margin targets for the five months ended March 31, 2014, the nine months ending December 31, 2014 and the twelve months ending December 31, 2015. At March 31, 2014, the Company determined that OSB had met 100% of the performance targets for the five months ending March 31, 2014. The fair value of the contingent consideration at December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014 was \$4,610 and \$4,042, respectively. During the nine months ended December 31, 2014, the Company paid the \$500 earn-out consideration to OSB. The change in fair value of \$1,068 was recorded as a change to selling, general and administration expenses in the nine months ended December 31, 2014. In November 2014, the Company released \$684 to OSB with respect to the hold back.

Under the terms of the Asset Purchase Agreement, the Company agreed to offer employment to all of the employees of OSB, including certain key employees and the sole member of OSB.

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There are no material relationships between the Company or any of its affiliates and any of the parties to the Asset Purchase Agreement and related agreements, other than with respect to such agreements themselves.

On January 2, 2014, Virtusa International B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company organized and formed in the Netherlands (Virtusa BV), acquired all of the outstanding shares of TradeTech and its subsidiaries (together with TradeTech, the TradeTech Group), pursuant to a share purchase agreement dated as of January 2, 2014 (the Share Purchase Agreement) by and among Virtusa BV and the shareholders of TradeTech. The acquisition expands the Company's position within the banking, financial services and insurance industries by increasing its asset management and treasury services domain and technology expertise, as well as by expanding the Company's global presence into the Nordic countries.

Under the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement, Virtusa BV acquired all the outstanding shares of TradeTech for \$19,087 in cash, reflective of a working capital adjustment as part of the Share Purchase Agreement, subject to adjustment after the closing by up to \$4,080 of potential earn-out consideration contingent upon TradeTech Group's achievement of certain revenue and EBITA targets for the 12-month period ending December 31, 2014. At June 30, 2014, the Company determined that the earn-out consideration targets would not be achieved for the 12-month period ending December 31, 2014, resulting in a reduction of \$1,833 in the fair value of the recorded earn-out liability for

Table of Contents**Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****(Unaudited)**

the nine months ended December 31, 2014. At December 31, 2014, there is no liability recorded. The reduction of the entire fair value of the earn-out consideration of \$1,833 was recorded as a reduction to selling, general and administration expenses in the nine-month period ended December 31, 2014. Under the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement, 12.5% of the purchase price was also held back and placed into escrow by the Company for a period of 12 months as security for the indemnification obligations of the TradeTech Shareholders. The Company also agreed to issue an aggregate of up to \$2,000 in deferred restricted stock awards from the Company's stock option and incentive plan, not to exceed an aggregate of 65,000 shares, to certain of these new TradeTech Group employees. The shares will be recognized as compensation cost over the requisite employee service period. The shares will vest annually over a five year period.

(8) Goodwill and Intangible Assets**Goodwill:**

The Company has one reportable segment at December 31, 2014. The following are details of the changes in goodwill balance at December 31, 2014:

	Amount
Balance at April 1, 2014	\$ 53,448
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments	(2,117)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 51,331

The acquisition costs and goodwill balance deductible for the Company's business acquisitions for tax purposes are \$41,834. The acquisition costs and goodwill balance not deductible for tax purposes are \$10,888 and relate to the Company's TradeTech acquisition.

The Company performed the annual assessment of its goodwill during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 and determined that the estimated fair value of the Company's reporting unit exceeded its carrying value and therefore goodwill was not impaired. The Company will continue to complete goodwill impairment assessments at least annually during the fourth quarter of each ensuing fiscal year. The Company will continue to evaluate whether events or circumstances have occurred that indicate that the estimated remaining useful life of its long-lived assets, including intangible assets, may warrant revision or that the carrying value of these assets may be impaired. Any write-downs are treated as permanent reductions in the carrying amount of the assets.

Intangible Assets:

The following are details of the Company's intangible asset carrying amounts acquired and amortization at December 31, 2014.

	Weighted Average Useful Life	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Amortizable intangible assets:				
Customer relationships	9.4	\$ 34,814	\$ 11,369	\$ 23,445
Partner relationships	6.5	700	573	127
Trademark	1.0	63	63	
Backlog	1.0	1,259	1,259	
	9.0	\$ 36,836	\$ 13,264	\$ 23,572

Table of Contents

Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

(9) Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate was 26.3% and 25.9% for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2014, as compared to an effective tax rate of 24.5% and 24.7% for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013. The increase in the effective tax rate for three months ended December 31, 2014 was primarily due to geographical income distribution and expiration of certain holiday benefits in India. This was partially offset by new tax benefits generated from special economic zone (SEZ) tax holiday incentives located in Bangalore and Pune, India. The increase in the effective tax rate in the nine months ended December 31, 2014 was primarily due to geographical income distribution and expiration of certain tax benefits in India. This was partially offset by a tax benefit associated with the reduction in fair value of \$1.8 million in the nine months period ended December 31, 2014 related to the determination that Trade Tech would not achieve its performance targets for earn-out consideration and new tax benefits generated from SEZ tax holiday incentives located in Bangalore and Pune, India.

One of the Company's Indian subsidiaries, Virtusa (India) Private Limited, which was merged with and into Virtusa Consulting Services Private Limited (collectively referred to as Virtusa India), is an export oriented company. The Indian Income Tax Act of 1961 entitles taxpayers to claim tax exemption for a period of ten consecutive years for each Software Technology Park (STP) that it operates. Virtusa India operates two STPs, one in Chennai and one in Hyderabad, India. The STP tax holiday in Hyderabad, India expired on March 31, 2010 and the STP tax holiday in Chennai, India expired on March 31, 2011. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, all profits in the STPs in Hyderabad and Chennai, India were fully taxable at the Indian statutory tax rate of 34.0%. In anticipation of, and to mitigate the impact of, the phase-out of the STP tax holidays in Hyderabad and Chennai, India, the Company located new Indian operations in areas designated as an SEZ under the SEZ Act of 2005 through two operating subsidiaries, Virtusa Software Services Private Limited and Virtusa Consulting Services Private Limited. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the Company leased a facility in SEZ designated locations in Bangalore and Pune, India, each of which is eligible for tax holiday benefits that began in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. The Company's profits from these SEZ operations are eligible for certain additional income tax exemptions for a period of up to 15 years based on export income.

In addition, the Company's Sri Lankan subsidiary, Virtusa (Private) Limited, is operating under a 12 year income tax holiday arrangement that is set to expire on March 31, 2019 and which required Virtusa (Private) Limited to meet certain job creation and investment criteria by March 31, 2014. The Company is required each year to apply for certification during the 12 year holiday period. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the Company believes it fulfilled its hiring and investment commitments and is eligible for the tax holiday benefits through March 2019. The current agreement provides income tax exemption for all export business income. During the three months ended December 31, 2014, the Company submitted and received confirmation of exemption for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. At December 31, 2014, the Company believes it is eligible for the entire 12 year tax holiday.

The Company's effective income tax rate is based on the composition of estimated income in different jurisdictions, including those where the Company is enjoying tax holidays, for the applicable fiscal year and adjustments, if any, in the applicable quarterly periods, for unrecognized tax

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benefits for uncertain income tax positions or other discrete items required to be reported during interim periods. The Company's aggregate income tax rate in foreign jurisdictions is lower than its income tax rate in the United States due primarily to lower rates generally in jurisdictions in which the Company operates and applicable tax holiday benefits of the Company, obtained primarily in India and Sri Lanka.

Unrecognized tax benefits represent uncertain tax positions for which the Company has established reserves. At December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2014, the total liability for unrecognized tax benefits was \$406 and \$410, respectively, all of which would negatively impact the Company's annual effective tax rate, if realized. Each fiscal year, unrecognized tax benefits may be adjusted upon the closing of the statute of limitations for income tax returns filed in various jurisdictions. During the nine months ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the unrecognized tax benefits decreased by \$4 and \$3,873, respectively. The decrease in unrecognized tax benefits in the nine months period ending December 31, 2014 was predominantly due to a cash settlement with tax authorities, partially offset by increases for incremental interest accrued on existing uncertain tax positions.

Table of Contents

Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

The Company files U.S. federal income tax returns as well as income tax returns in various states and foreign jurisdictions. Recently, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) conducted a routine audit of the Company s fiscal years 2008 to 2011, pursuant to which the IRS made certain assessments. In connection with the audit, during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2013, the Company executed a settlement arrangement with the IRS for all periods under audit to close out the audit. The Company has fully accrued for all such assessments and the settlement impact on the Company s financial statements is properly reflected at December 31, 2014.

The Company s U.S. tax return for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was recently audited by the IRS pursuant to which the IRS made certain assessments. During the three months ended June 30, 2014, the Company executed a settlement agreement with the IRS for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. The Company has fully accrued for all such assessments and the settlement impact on the Company s financial statements is properly reflected at December 31, 2014. In addition, tax returns for various years are under examination by tax authorities of foreign jurisdictions. Currently, several issues are at various levels of appeal with the Indian and Sri Lankan tax authorities. While it is difficult to predict the final outcome, the Company believes its reserves represent the most likely outcome and continues to evaluate all tax return positions.

Undistributed Earnings of Foreign Subsidiaries

A substantial amount of the Company s income before provision for income tax is from operations earned in its Indian and Sri Lankan subsidiaries and is subject to tax holiday. The Company intends to use accumulated and future earnings of foreign subsidiaries to expand operations outside the United States and, accordingly, undistributed income is considered to be indefinitely reinvested. The Company does not provide for U.S. income taxes on foreign earnings. At December 31, 2014, the Company had \$184,273 of unremitted earnings from foreign subsidiaries and approximately \$94,144 of cash and short-term investments that would otherwise be available for potential distribution, if not indefinitely reinvested. If required, such cash and investments could be repatriated to the United States. However, under current law, any repatriation would be subject to United States federal income tax less applicable foreign tax credits. Due to the various methods by which such earnings could be repatriated in the future, the amount of taxes attributable to the undistributed earnings is not practicably determinable.

(10) Concentration of Revenue and Assets

Total revenue is attributed to geographic areas based on the location of the client. Long-lived assets represent property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, and are attributed to geographic area based on their location. Geographic information is summarized as follows:

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	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Client revenue:				
North America	\$ 83,324	\$ 70,510	\$ 232,773	\$ 205,547
Europe	31,658	24,895	98,141	64,686
Rest of world	8,014	5,638	22,055	15,600
Consolidated revenue	\$ 122,996	\$ 101,043	\$ 352,969	\$ 285,833

	December 31, 2014	March 31, 2014
Long-lived assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization:		
United States	\$ 59,916	\$ 61,562
Asia	31,043	32,235
Europe	19,832	23,658
Consolidated long-lived assets, net	\$ 110,791	\$ 117,455

Table of Contents**Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****(Unaudited)**

Revenue from significant clients as a percentage of the Company's consolidated revenue was as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Customer 1	11.9%	13.3%	12.5%	12.4%	
Customer 2	11.1%	13.1%	10.0%	13.4%	

(11) Debt

On December 31, 2013, the Company entered into an amended and restated credit agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (JPM). The credit agreement amended and restated the Company's \$3,000 secured revolving credit agreement with JPM and provides for a \$25,000 secured revolving credit facility, which shall be available to fund working capital and other corporate purposes, as well as to serve as security in support of the Company's foreign currency hedging programs. The credit agreement contains financial covenants that require the Company to maintain a Funded Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Ratio of not more than 2.00 to 1.00 and a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of less than 2.50 to 1.00, each as determined for the trailing twelve month period ending on each fiscal quarter. The Company is currently in compliance with all covenants contained in the credit agreement and believes that the credit agreement provides sufficient flexibility to enable continued compliance with its terms. Interest under this credit facility accrues at a rate between LIBOR plus 1.5% and LIBOR plus 1.75% based on the Company's ratio of indebtedness to Adjusted EBITDA. The term of the credit facility is five years, ending December 31, 2018. This facility replaced the Company's prior \$3,000 line of credit with JPM. At December 31, 2014, there were no borrowings outstanding under the credit facility.

Beginning in fiscal 2009, the Company's U.K. subsidiary entered into an agreement with a financial institution to sell, without recourse, certain of its Europe-based accounts receivable balances to the financial institution. During the nine months ended December 31, 2014, \$22,744 of receivables was sold under the terms of the financing agreement. Fees paid pursuant to this agreement were immaterial during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2014. No amounts were outstanding under the financing agreement at December 31, 2014.

(12) Pensions and post-retirement benefits

The Company has noncontributory defined benefit plans covering its employees in India and Sri Lanka as mandated by the Indian and Sri Lankan governments. The following tables provide information regarding pension expense recognized:

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	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Components of net periodic pension cost				
Service cost	\$ 154	\$ 129	\$ 425	\$ 397
Interest cost	58	56	175	160
Expected return on plan assets	(53)	(58)	(162)	(164)
Amortization past service cost	2	2	7	8
Amortization of actuarial loss	38	22	87	68
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 199	\$ 151	532	\$ 469

The Company expects to contribute approximately \$508 in cash to the pension plans during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2015. The Company made cash contributions of \$332 to the plans during the nine months ended December 31, 2014.

Table of Contents

Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

(13) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component were as follows for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (In thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Investment securities				
Beginning balance	\$ (95)	\$	\$ (54)	\$ (3)
Other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI) before reclassifications net of tax of \$0 for all periods	5	9	(36)	12
Reclassifications from OCI to other income net of tax of \$0 for all periods	(1)		(1)	
Comprehensive income (loss) on investment securities, net of tax of \$0 for all periods	4	9	(37)	12
Closing Balance	\$ (91)	\$ 9	\$ (91)	\$ 9
Currency Translation Adjustments				
Beginning balance	\$ (28,703)	\$ (27,846)	\$ (23,253)	\$ (16,918)
OCI before reclassifications	(5,388)	2,099	(10,838)	(8,829)
Closing Balance	\$ (34,091)	\$ (25,747)	\$ (34,091)	\$ (25,747)
Cash Flow Hedges				
Beginning balance	\$ (1,358)	\$ (10,305)	\$ (3,829)	\$ (1,013)
OCI before reclassifications net of tax of \$21, \$(488), \$(340) and \$5,046	573	680	1,727	(10,751)
Reclassifications from OCI to				
- Costs of revenue, net of tax of \$(31), \$(223), \$(360) and \$(978)	30	557	867	1,860
- Selling, general and administrative expenses, net of tax of \$(16), \$(153), \$(206) and \$(607)	18	318	498	1,154
Comprehensive income (loss) on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$(26), \$(864), \$(906) and \$3,461	621	1,555	3,092	(7,737)
Closing Balance	\$ (737)	\$ (8,750)	\$ (737)	\$ (8,750)

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Benefit plans					
Beginning balance	\$	(565)	\$	(637)	\$ (578) \$ (780)
OCI before reclassifications net of tax of \$0 for all periods		(216)		(216)	
Reclassifications from OCI for prior service credit (cost) to:					
- Costs of revenue, net of tax of \$0 for all periods		2	2	6	6
- Selling, general and administrative expenses, net of tax of \$0 for all periods		1		1	2
Reclassifications from OCI for net actuarial gain (loss) amortization to:					
- Costs of revenue, net of tax of \$0 for all periods		23	18	52	53
- Selling, general and administrative expenses, net of tax of \$0 for all periods		15	5	35	16
Other adjustments		3	(12)	(37)	79
Comprehensive income (loss) on benefit plans, net of tax of \$0 for all periods		(172)	13	(159)	156
Closing Balance	\$	(737)	(624)	(737)	(624)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss closing balance	\$	(35,656)	(35,112)	(35,656)	(35,112)

Table of Contents

Virtusa Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

(14) Subsequent Events

On January 8, 2015, the Company purchased multiple foreign currency forward contracts designed to hedge fluctuation in the U.K. pound sterling against the U.S. dollar (the U.K. contracts), the Swedish krona (SEK) against the U.S. dollar (the SEK contracts) and the Euro (EUR) against the U.S. dollar (the Euro contracts), each of which will expire on various dates during the period ending March 31, 2015. The U.K. contracts have an aggregate notional amount of approximately £6,982 (approximately \$10,493), the SEK contracts have an aggregate notional amount of approximately SEK 7,301 (approximately \$914) and the EUR contracts have an aggregate notional amount of approximately EUR 376 (approximately \$441). The weighted average U.K. pound sterling settlement rate associated with the U.K. contracts is approximately \$1.50, the weighted average U.S. dollar settlement rate associated with the SEK contracts is approximately \$0.13, and the weighted average U.S. dollar settlement rate associated with the EUR contracts is approximately \$1.17.

Table of Contents

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion of the financial condition and results of operations of Virtusa Corporation should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the audited financial statements and notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 (the Annual Report), which has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC.

Forward looking statements

The statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements (within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) that involve risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements may be identified by, among other things, the use of forward-looking terminology such as believes, expects, may, will, should, seek, intends, plans, estimates, projects, anticipates, or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy that involve risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements, such as statements regarding anticipated future revenue, contract percentage completions, capital expenditures, the effect of new accounting pronouncements, management's plans and objectives and other statements regarding matters that are not historical facts, involve predictions. Our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from the results expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. There are a number of important factors that could cause our results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements, including those factors set forth in Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. We urge you to consider those risks and uncertainties in evaluating our forward-looking statements. We caution readers not to place undue reliance upon any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. Except as otherwise required by the federal securities laws, we disclaim any obligation or undertaking to publicly release any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein (or elsewhere) to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Business overview

Virtusa Corporation (the Company, Virtusa, we, us or our) is a global information technology services company. We use an offshore delivery model to provide a broad range of information technology (IT) services, including IT consulting, technology implementation and application outsourcing. Using our enhanced global delivery model, innovative platforming approach and industry expertise, we provide cost-effective services that enable our clients to use IT to enhance business performance, accelerate time-to-market, increase productivity and improve customer experience. We manage to a targeted 25% to 75% onsite-to-offshore service delivery mix, although such delivery mix may be impacted by several factors, including our new and existing client delivery requirements, as well as the impact of any acquisitions. Headquartered in Massachusetts, we have offices in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and Austria, with global delivery centers in India, Sri Lanka, Hungary, Singapore and Malaysia, as well as a near shore delivery center in the United States. At December 31, 2014, we had 9,023 employees, or team members.

In the three months ended December 31, 2014, our revenue increased by 22% to \$123.0 million, compared to \$101.0 million in the three months ended December 31, 2013. In the nine months ended December 31, 2014, our revenue increased by 23% to \$353.0 million, compared to \$285.8 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2013.

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In the three months ended December 31, 2014, net income increased by 26% to \$11.8 million, as compared to \$9.3 million in the three months ended December 31, 2013. Net income increased by 27% to \$30.9 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2014, as compared to \$24.3 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2013.

The increase in revenue for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2014, as compared to the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, primarily resulted from:

- Broad based revenue growth among our clients existing at December 31, 2013, particularly among our non-top ten clients collectively
- Broad based revenue growth within our banking, financial services and insurance (BFSI) and communication and technology (C&T) industry groups
- Broad based growth in all geographies

Table of Contents

- Revenue generated from clients acquired by us in the acquisition of OSB Consulting LLC (OSB) on November 1, 2013 and TradeTech Consulting Scandinavia AB and its subsidiaries (TradeTech) on January 2, 2014

The key drivers of the increase in our net income for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2014, as compared to the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, were as follows:

- Higher revenue contribution from existing clients, as well as clients from our OSB and TradeTech acquisitions
- Increase in gross profit, which also reflects lower costs due to the depreciation of the Indian rupee, partially offset by higher operating costs, including an increased investment in our sales and business development organization and facilities to support our growth, and acquisition amortization
- Further offset by increased income tax expense related to higher taxable profits

High repeat business and client concentration are common in our industry. During the three months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, 89% of our revenue was derived from clients who had been using our services for more than one year. During the nine months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, 87% and 90%, respectively, of our revenue was derived from clients who had been using our services for more than one year. Accordingly, our global account management and service delivery teams focus on expanding client relationships and converting new engagements to long-term relationships to generate repeat revenue and expand revenue streams from existing clients.

We derive our revenue from two types of service offerings: application outsourcing, which is recurring in nature; and consulting, including technology implementation, which is non-recurring in nature. For the three months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, our application outsourcing and consulting revenue represented 55% and 45%, respectively, of our total revenue. For the nine months ended December 31, 2014, our application outsourcing and consulting revenue represented 55% and 45%, respectively, of our total revenue as compared to 56% and 44%, respectively, for the nine months ended December 31, 2013.

In the three months ended December 31, 2014, our European revenue increased by 27%, or \$6.8 million, to \$31.7 million, or 26% of total revenue, from \$24.9 million, or 25% of total revenue in the three months ended December 31, 2013. In the nine months ended December 31, 2014, our European revenue increased by 52%, or \$33.4 million, to \$98.1 million, or 28% of total revenue, from \$64.7 million, or 23% of total revenue in the three months ended December 31, 2013. The increase in revenue for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2014 is primarily due to the broad-based revenue growth in Europe, particularly from our largest European client, as well as clients acquired in our TradeTech acquisition.

Our gross profit increased by \$8.6 million to \$45.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2014, as compared to \$37.2 million in the three months ended December 31, 2013. Our gross profit increased by \$24.6 million to \$128.3 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2014 as compared to \$103.7 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2013. The increase in gross profit during the three and nine months

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ended December 31, 2014, as compared to the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, was primarily due to higher revenue, partially offset by increased cost of revenue, which includes increases in the number of IT professionals. As a percentage of revenue, gross margin was 37.3% and 36.8% in the three months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. During the nine months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, gross margin, as a percentage of revenue was unchanged at 36.3%. The increase in gross margin for the three months ended December 31, 2014 was primarily due to lower onsite effort, as well as depreciation in the Indian rupee partially offset by increased compensation costs related to an increase in the number of IT professionals and higher subcontractor costs for the three months ended December 31, 2014. The gross margin for the nine months ended December 31, 2014 remained unchanged.

We perform our services under both time-and-materials and fixed-price contracts. Revenue from fixed-price contracts represented 38% and 31% of total revenue, and revenue from time-and-materials contracts represented 62% and 69% of total revenue for the three months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Revenue from fixed-price contracts represented 37% and 27% of total revenue and revenue from time-and-materials contracts represented 63% and 73% for the nine months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increase in revenue earned from fixed-price contracts in the three and nine months ended December 31, 2014 primarily reflects our client preferences.

Table of Contents

From time to time, we have also supplemented organic revenue growth with acquisitions. These acquisitions have focused on adding domain expertise, expanding our professional services teams and expanding our client base. We expect that for our long-term growth, we will continue to seek evolving market opportunities through a combination of organic growth and acquisitions. We believe we can fund future acquisitions with our internally available cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, and cash generated from operations, or through debt or equity financings, although we cannot assure you that any such additional financing will be available at terms favorable to us, or at all.

As an IT services company, our revenue growth is highly dependent on our ability to attract, develop, motivate and retain skilled IT professionals. We monitor our overall attrition rates and patterns to align our people management strategy with our growth objectives. At December 31, 2014, our attrition rate for the trailing 12 months, which reflects voluntary and involuntary attrition, was approximately 18.3%. Our attrition rate at December 31, 2014 reflects a slightly higher rate of voluntary attrition as compared to the corresponding prior year period and is slightly above our long-term goal. Although we remain committed to continuing to improve our attrition levels, there is intense competition for IT professionals with the specific domain skills necessary to provide the type of services we offer. If our attrition rate increases or is sustained at higher levels, our growth may slow and our cost of attracting and retaining IT professionals could increase.

We engage in a foreign currency hedging strategy using foreign currency forward contracts designed to hedge fluctuations in the Indian rupee against the U.S. dollar and U.K. pound sterling, as well as the Euro, the Swedish krona and the U.K. pound sterling against the U.S. dollar, to reduce the effect of change in these foreign currency exchange rates on our foreign operations, when consolidated into U.S. dollars and intercompany balances. There is no assurance that these hedging programs or hedging contracts will be effective. Because these foreign currency forward contracts are designed to reduce volatility in the Indian rupee, U.K. pound sterling and the Swedish krona exchange rates, they not only reduce the negative impact of a stronger Indian rupee, weaker U.K. pound sterling and weaker Swedish krona, but also could reduce the positive impact of a weaker Indian rupee on our Indian rupee expenses or reduce the impact of a stronger U.K. pound sterling or stronger Swedish krona on our U.K. pound sterling and Swedish krona denominated revenues. In addition, to the extent that these hedges do not qualify for hedge accounting, we may have to recognize gains or losses on the aggregate amount of hedges placed earlier and in larger amounts than expected.

Application of critical accounting estimates and risks

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, including the recoverability of tangible assets, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments, in particular those related to the recognition of revenue and profits based on the percentage of completion method of accounting for fixed-price contracts, share-based compensation, income taxes, including reserves for uncertain tax positions, deferred taxes and liabilities, contingent consideration both upon and subsequent to acquisitions and valuation of financial instruments including derivative contracts and investments. Actual amounts could differ significantly from these estimates. Our management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the amounts of revenue and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Additional information about these critical accounting policies may be found in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section included in the Annual Report.

Table of Contents**Results of operations****Three months ended December 31, 2014 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2013**

The following table presents an overview of our results of operations for the three months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended		\$	%
	December 31,	December 31,		
	2014	2013		
Revenue	\$ 122,996	\$ 101,043	\$ 21,953	21.7%
Costs of revenue	77,144	63,821	13,323	20.9%
Gross profit	45,852	37,222	8,630	23.2%
Operating expenses	31,233	26,026	5,207	20.0%
Income from operations	14,619	11,196	3,423	30.6%
Other income (expense)	1,360	1,155	205	17.7%
Income before income tax expense	15,979	12,351	3,628	29.4%
Income tax expense	4,200	3,023	1,177	38.9%
Net income	\$ 11,779	\$ 9,328	\$ 2,451	26.3%

Revenue

Revenue increased by 21.7%, or \$22.0 million, from \$101.0 million during the three months ended December 31, 2013 to \$123.0 million in the three months ended December 31, 2014. The increase in revenue was primarily driven by higher revenue contribution from our clients existing as of December 31, 2013, particularly among our non-top ten clients collectively, revenue generated from clients acquired in the acquisition of OSB and TradeTech and broad based revenue growth within our BFSI and C&T industry groups. Revenue from North American clients in the three months ended December 31, 2014 increased by \$12.8 million, or 18.2%, as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2013, due to broad based revenue growth, particularly in our financial services and C&T industry groups and clients acquired in the last twelve months. Revenue from European clients increased by \$6.8 million, or 27.2%, as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2013, primarily due to broad-based growth in Europe, particularly our largest European client, as well as clients acquired in our TradeTech acquisition. We had 112 active clients at December 31, 2014, as compared to 95 active clients at December 31, 2013.

Costs of revenue

Costs of revenue increased from \$63.8 million in the three months ended December 31, 2013 to \$77.1 million in the three months ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$13.3 million, or 20.9% which reflects a benefit of \$0.9 million due to the depreciation of the Indian rupee. The increase in cost of revenue was primarily due to an increase in the number of IT professionals and related compensation and benefit costs of \$8.4 million, including higher onsite costs related to the composition of resources required for onsite work. The increased costs of revenue are also due to an increase in subcontractor costs of \$3.3 million and an increase in travel expenses of \$1.4 million. At December 31, 2014, we had 8,096 IT professionals as compared to 6,817 at December 31, 2013.

As a percentage of revenue, cost of revenue decreased from 63.2% for the three months ended December 31, 2013 to 62.7% for three months ended December 31, 2014.

Gross profit

Our gross profit increased by \$8.6 million, or 23.2%, to \$45.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2014, as compared to \$37.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2013, primarily due to our growth in revenue, partially offset by increased cost of revenue related to the growth in the number of IT professionals and subcontractor costs. As a percentage of revenue, our gross profit was 37.3% and 36.8% in the three months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Table of Contents

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased from \$26.0 million in the three months ended December 31, 2013 to \$31.2 million in the three months ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$5.2 million, or 20.0%, which reflects a benefit of \$0.4 million due to the depreciation of the Indian rupee. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to an increase of \$2.5 million in compensation related expenses, \$1.1 million in facilities expenses and an increase of \$0.2 million in travel expenses. As a percentage of revenue, our operating expenses decreased from 25.8% in the three months ended December 31, 2013 to 25.4% in the three months ended December 31, 2014.

Income from operations

Income from operations increased by 30.6%, from \$11.2 million in the three months ended December 31, 2013 to \$14.6 million in the three months ended December 31, 2014. As a percentage of revenue, income from operations increased from 11.1% in the three months ended December 31, 2013 to 11.9% in the three months ended December 31, 2014.

Other income (expense)

Other income (expense) increased from \$1.2 million in the three months ended December 31, 2013 to \$1.4 million in the three months ended December 31, 2014 primarily due to increases in interest income.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense increased by \$1.2 million, from \$3.0 million in the three months ended December 31, 2013 to \$4.2 million in the three months ended December 31, 2014. Our effective tax rate increased from 24.5% for the three months ended December 31, 2013 to 26.3% for the three months ended December 31, 2014. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to the geographic mix of profit and reduced tax holiday benefits in India. This is partially offset by tax benefits generated from new Special Economic Zone (SEZ) tax holiday incentives in India and certain discrete items required to be recorded during the three months ended December 31, 2014.

Net income

Net income increased by 26.3%, from \$9.3 million in the three months ended December 31, 2013 to \$11.8 million in the three months ended December 31, 2014 due primarily to higher gross profits.

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Nine months ended December 31, 2014 compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2013

The following table presents an overview of our results of operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

(dollars in thousands)	Nine Months Ended		\$	%
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013		
Revenue	\$ 352,969	\$ 285,833	\$ 67,136	23.5%
Costs of revenue	224,701	182,126	42,575	23.4%
Gross profit	128,268	103,707	24,561	23.7%
Operating expenses	90,180	73,806	16,374	22.2%
Income from operations	38,088	29,901	8,187	27.4%
Other income (expense)	3,615	2,396	1,219	50.9%
Income before income tax expense	41,703	32,297	9,406	29.1%
Income tax expense	10,806	7,969	2,837	35.6%
Net income	\$ 30,897	\$ 24,328	\$ 6,569	27.0%

Revenue

Revenue increased by 23.5%, or \$67.2 million, from \$285.8 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2013 to \$353.0 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2014. The increase in revenue was primarily driven by higher revenue contribution from our clients existing as of December 31, 2013, particularly among our non-top ten clients collectively, revenue generated from clients acquired in the acquisition of OSB and TradeTech and broad based revenue growth within our BFSI and C&T industry groups. Revenue from North American clients in the nine months ended December 31, 2014 increased by \$27.3 million, or

Table of Contents

13.3%, as compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2013, due to broad based revenue growth, particularly in our financial services and C&T industry groups and clients acquired in the last twelve months. Revenue from European clients increased by \$33.4 million, or 51.6%, as compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2013, primarily due to the broad-based growth in Europe, particularly our largest European client, as well as clients acquired in our TradeTech acquisition. We had 112 active clients at December 31, 2014, as compared to 95 active clients at December 31, 2013.

Costs of revenue

Costs of revenue increased from \$182.1 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2013 to \$224.7 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$42.6 million, or 23.4%, which reflects a benefit of \$3.0 million due to the depreciation of the Indian rupee. The increase in cost of revenue was primarily due to an increase in the number of IT professionals and related compensation and benefit costs of \$28.4 million, including higher onsite costs related to the composition of resources required for onsite work. The increased costs of revenue are also due to an increase of \$3.6 million in travel expenses and an increase in subcontractor costs of \$10.1 million. At December 31, 2014, we had 8,096 IT professionals as compared to 6,817 at December 31, 2013.

As a percentage of revenue, cost of revenue for the nine months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 remained unchanged at 63.7%.

Gross profit

Our gross profit increased by \$24.6 million, or 23.7%, to \$128.3 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2014, as compared to \$103.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2013, primarily due to our growth in revenue, partially offset by increased cost of revenue related to the growth in the number of IT professionals, subcontractor costs and immigration related costs. As a percentage of revenue, our gross profit for the nine months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 remained unchanged at 36.3%.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased from \$73.8 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2013 to \$90.2 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$16.4 million, or 22.2%, which reflects a benefit of \$1.5 million due to the depreciation of the Indian rupee. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to an increase of \$9.6 million in compensation related expenses, \$4.7 million in facilities expenses, \$1.0 million increase in professional service expenses and an increase of \$1.5 million in travel expenses, partially offset by a \$0.9 million net decrease in earn-out consideration. The \$0.9 million net decrease in earn-out consideration was a result of a \$1.8 million decrease in earn-out consideration related to the TradeTech acquisition offset by an increase of approximately \$0.9 million in earn-out consideration related to the OSB acquisition. As a percentage of revenue, our operating expenses decreased to 25.5% in the nine months ended December 31, 2014 as compared to 25.8% in the nine months ended December 31, 2013.

Income from operations

Income from operations increased by 27.4%, from \$29.9 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2013 to \$38.1 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2014. As a percentage of revenue, income from operations increased from 10.5% in the nine months ended December 31, 2013 to 10.8% in the nine months ended December 31, 2014, primarily due to higher gross profit.

Other income (expense)

Other income (expense) increased from \$2.4 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2013 to \$3.6 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2014 primarily due to increase in the interest income.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense increased by \$2.8 million, from \$8.0 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2013 to \$10.8 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2014. Our effective tax rate increased from 24.7% for the nine months ended December 31, 2013 to 25.9% for the nine months ended December 31, 2014. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to the geographic mix of profit and additional tax expense incurred due to increased executive compensation expense not being eligible for tax deduction. The increase is partially offset by new tax benefits realized in certain SEZ operations in India and a reversal of earn-out accrual recorded in connection with the acquisition of Trade Tech for which no tax expense is recorded.

Table of Contents

Net income

Net income increased by 27.0%, from \$24.3 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2013 to \$30.9 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2014 due primarily to higher operating profits.

Liquidity and capital resources

We have financed our operations from sales of shares of equity securities, including common stock, and from cash from operations. We have not borrowed against our existing or preceding credit facilities to fund operations.

On December 31, 2013, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (JPM) expiring December 31, 2018. The credit agreement amends and restates our \$3.0 million secured revolving credit agreement with JPM and provides for a \$25 million secured revolving credit facility, which shall be available to fund working capital and other corporate purposes, as well as to serve as security in support of our foreign currency hedging programs. The credit agreement contains financial and reporting covenants and limitations. At December 31, 2014, there were no borrowings outstanding under the credit facility (see Note 11 to the notes to our consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report).

At December 31, 2014, a significant portion of our cash and short-term investments was held by our foreign subsidiaries. We continually monitor our cash needs and employ tax planning and financing strategies to ensure cash is available in the appropriate jurisdictions to meet operating needs. The cash held by our foreign subsidiaries is considered indefinitely reinvested in local operations. If required, it could be repatriated to the United States. However, under current law, any repatriation would be subject to United States federal income tax less applicable foreign tax credits.

Beginning in fiscal 2009, our U.K. subsidiary entered into an agreement with an unrelated financial institution to sell, without recourse, certain of its Europe-based accounts receivable balances from one client to the financial institution. During the nine months ended December 31, 2014, we sold \$22.7 million of receivables under the terms of the financing agreement. Fees paid pursuant to this agreement were not material during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2014. No amounts were due under the financing agreement at December 31, 2014, but we may elect to use this program again in future periods. However, we cannot provide any assurances that this or any other financing facilities will be available or utilized in the future.

In connection with the OSB acquisition, the purchase price was subject to adjustment after the closing for up to an additional \$6.0 million in earn-out consideration based on the achievement of certain revenue and operating margin targets for the five months ended March 31, 2014, the nine months ending December 31, 2014 and the twelve months ending December 31, 2015. At March 31, 2014, the Company determined that OSB had met 100% of the performance targets for the five months ended March 31, 2014 and \$500 earn-out consideration was paid as of December 31, 2014. The fair value of the remaining contingent consideration at December 31, 2014 is \$4,610.

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In connection with the TradeTech acquisition, the purchase price was subject to adjustment after the closing for up to an additional \$4.1 million in earn-out consideration based on the achievement of certain revenue and EBITA targets for the twelve-month period ending December 31, 2014. At December 31, 2014, TradeTech did not achieve the targets and therefore no earn-out consideration will be paid.

In connection with the OSB acquisition on November 1, 2013 and the TradeTech acquisition on January 2, 2014, 10% or \$684 and 12.5% or \$2,444 of the purchase price respectively, were held back and placed into escrow for a period of 12 months from the acquisition date as security for indemnification obligations. In November 2014, we released \$684 to OSB with respect to the hold back. In connection with the TradeTech acquisition, a working capital adjustment of \$468 was released to us from escrow pursuant to the Share Purchase Agreement. At December 31, 2014, the TradeTech holdback was \$1,746 inclusive of a foreign currency translation adjustment of \$230.

Cash flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods presented:

Table of Contents

(in thousands)	Nine Months Ended December 31,		
	2014		2013
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	31,771	\$ 39,527
Net cash used for investing activities		(20,076)	(25,824)
Net cash provided by financing activities		5,971	25,292
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		(2,149)	(2,788)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		15,517	36,207
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		82,761	57,199
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$	98,278	\$ 93,406

Operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$31.8 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2014 as compared to \$39.5 million provided by operating activities during the nine months ended December 31, 2013. This change was primarily attributable to an increased use of working capital of \$17.7 million, reversal of the contingent consideration of \$1.8 million and a decreased change in excess tax benefits from stock option exercises of \$1.0 million. These were partially offset by an increase in net income of \$6.6 million and an increase in depreciation and share-based compensation of \$4.8 million.

Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$20.1 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2014 as compared to \$25.8 million used in investing activities during the nine months ended December 31, 2013. The change was primarily due to the net increases in the proceeds of investments of \$2.6 million, a decrease in cash used for business acquisition of \$5.5 million and a decrease in restricted cash of \$1.0 million, primarily due to the hold back release related to the OSB acquisition of \$0.7 million. This was partially offset by an increase in the purchase of property and equipment of \$3.3 million, which includes the acquisition of certain intellectual property rights for \$1.1 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2014.

Financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$6.0 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2014 as compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$25.3 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2013. The decrease in cash provided is primarily due to decrease in borrowing from credit revolving facility of \$20.0 million, payment of contingent consideration related to the OSB acquisition of \$0.4 million partially offset by an increase in excess tax benefits from the stock options exercises of \$1.0 million

Off-balance sheet arrangements

We do not have investments in special purpose entities or undisclosed borrowings or debt.

We have a foreign currency cash flow hedging program designed to mitigate the risks of volatility in the Indian rupee against the U.S. dollar and U.K. pound sterling as described below in Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk. The program contemplates a partially hedged position of the Indian rupee for a rolling twelve-quarter period. From time to time, we may also purchase multiple foreign currency forward contracts designed to hedge fluctuation in foreign currencies, such as the U.K. pound sterling against the U.S. dollar, and multiple foreign currency hedges designed to hedge foreign currency transaction gains and losses on our intercompany balances. Other than these foreign currency derivative contracts, we have not entered into off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons that are likely to affect liquidity or the availability of or requirements for capital resources.

Recent accounting pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The ASU will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. The new standard is effective for the Company on April 1, 2017. Early application is not permitted. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Company is evaluating the effect that ASU 2014-09 will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company has not yet selected a transition method nor has it determined the effect of the standard on its ongoing financial reporting.

Table of Contents

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our market risks, and the ways we manage them, are summarized in Item 7A of the Annual Report. There have been no material changes in the nine months ended December 31, 2014 to such risks or to our management of such risks except for the additional factors noted below.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk in the ordinary course of business. We have historically entered into, and in the future we may enter into, foreign currency derivative contracts to minimize the impact of foreign currency fluctuations on both foreign currency denominated assets and forecasted expenses. The purpose of this foreign exchange policy is to protect us from the risk that the recognition of and eventual cash flows related to Indian rupee denominated expenses might be affected by changes in exchange rates. Some of these contracts meet the criteria for hedge accounting as cash flow hedges (See Note 6 of the notes to our financial statements included herein for a description of recent hedging activities).

We evaluate our foreign exchange policy on an ongoing basis to assess our ability to address foreign exchange exposures on our balance sheet, income statement and operating cash flows from all foreign currencies, including most significantly the U.K. pound sterling, the Indian rupee, the Euro, the Sri Lankan rupee and the Swedish krona.

We use foreign currency hedging programs to mitigate the risks of volatility in the Indian rupee against the U.S. dollar and U.K. pound sterling. The U.S. dollar equivalent market value of the outstanding foreign currency derivative contracts at December 31, 2014 was \$113.9 million. There is no assurance that these hedging programs or hedging contracts will be effective. As these foreign currency hedging programs are designed to reduce volatility in the Indian rupee, they not only reduce the negative impact of a stronger Indian rupee but also reduce the positive impact of a weaker Indian rupee on our Indian rupee expenses. In addition, to the extent that these hedges do not qualify for hedge accounting, we may have to recognize gains or losses on the aggregate amount of hedges placed earlier than expected.

The U.K. pound sterling and Swedish krona exchange fluctuations can have an unpredictable impact on our U.K. pound sterling and Swedish krona revenues generated, and costs incurred. In response to this volatility, we have entered into hedging transactions designed to hedge our forecasted revenue and expenses denominated in the U.K. pound sterling as well as the Swedish krona. These derivative contracts have maximum duration of 92 days and do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting. Such hedges may not be effective in mitigating this currency volatility. These hedges are designed to reduce the negative impact of a weaker U.K. pound sterling or a Swedish krona, however they also reduce the positive impact of a stronger U.K. pound sterling or Swedish krona.

Interest Rate Risk

We had no debt outstanding at December 31, 2014 under our \$25.0 million secured revolving credit facility. We do not believe we are exposed to material direct risks associated with changes in interest rates other than with our cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term investments. At December 31, 2014, we had \$224.5 million in cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term

investments, the interest income from which is affected by changes in interest rates. Our invested securities primarily consist of government sponsored entity bonds, money market mutual funds, commercial paper, corporate debts and municipal bonds. Our investments in debt securities are classified as available-for-sale and are recorded at fair value. Our available-for-sale investments are sensitive to changes in interest rates. Interest rate changes would result in a change in the net fair value of these financial instruments due to the difference between the market interest rate at the period end and the market interest rate at the date of purchase of the financial instrument.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially expose us to concentrations of credit risk primarily consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term investments, accounts receivable, derivative contracts, other financial assets and unbilled accounts receivable. We place our operating cash, investments and derivatives in highly-rated financial institutions. We adhere to a formal investment policy with the primary objective of preservation of principal, which contains minimum credit rating and diversification requirements. We believe that our credit policies reflect normal industry terms and business risk. We do not anticipate non-performance by the counterparties and, accordingly, do not require collateral. Credit losses and write-offs of accounts receivable balances have historically not been material to our financial statements and have not exceeded our expectations.

Table of Contents

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, as ours are designed to do, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

At December 31, 2014, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective at a reasonable assurance level in (i) enabling us to record, process, summarize and report information required to be included in our periodic SEC filings within the required time period and (ii) ensuring that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We have not made any changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the nine months ended December 31, 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We operate in a rapidly changing environment that involves a number of risks that could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results, some of which are beyond our control. In addition to the other information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, on May 23, 2014 (the Annual Report), which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. During the quarterly periods covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, there were no material changes to the risk factors described in our Annual Report.

Item 2. Unregistered Sale of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds; Purchases of Equity Securities By the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Under the terms of our 2007 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, or the 2007 Plan, we have issued shares of restricted stock to our employees. On the date that these restricted shares vest, we automatically withhold (unless instructed otherwise in advance by an employee that the employee will pay such taxes in cash), via a net exercise provision pursuant to our applicable restricted stock agreements and the 2007 Plan, the number of vested shares (based on the closing price of our common stock on such vesting date) equal to the tax liability owed by such grantee. The shares withheld from the grantees to settle their minimum withholding tax liability are reallocated to the number of shares available for issuance under the 2007 Plan. For the three month period ended December 31, 2014, we withheld an aggregate of 16,198 shares of restricted stock at a price of \$39.79 per share.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Exhibits.

The following is a list of exhibits filed as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q:

Exhibit No.	Description
10.1*	Amendment No. 1, dated as of November 1, 2014 to the Master Service Provider Agreement by and between the Registrant and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.
31.1*	Certification of principal executive officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Certification of principal financial and accounting officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1**	Certification of principal executive officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. 1350.
32.2**	Certification of principal financial and accounting officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. 1350.
101*	The following financial statements from Virtusa Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2014, as filed with the SEC on February 5, 2015, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language), as follows:
	(i) Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2014 (Unaudited) and March 31, 2014
	(ii) Consolidated Statements of Income for the Three and Nine Months Ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (Unaudited)
	(iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Three and Nine Months Ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (Unaudited)
	(iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (Unaudited)
	(v) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith. This certification shall not be deemed filed for any purpose, nor shall it be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act of 1934.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 5, 2015	Virtusa Corporation By:	/s/ Kris Canekeratne Kris Canekeratne, <i>Chairman and Chief Executive Officer</i> <i>(Principal Executive Officer)</i>
Date: February 5, 2015	By:	/s/ Ranjan Kalia Ranjan Kalia, <i>Executive Vice President</i> <i>and Chief Financial Officer</i> <i>(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)</i>

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

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	(iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (Unaudited)
	(iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (Unaudited)
	(v) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith. This certification shall not be deemed filed for any purpose, nor shall it be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act of 1934.